# Linoxville Whig and Chronicle.

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KNOXVILLE, TENN.: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1875.

WHOLE NO 1911

#### CONGRESSIONAL.

First-Session-Forty-Fourth Congress

SENATE.

Washisorow, D. C. Dec. 16, Mr. Morton also submitted the following: Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring. That the peo-ple of the United States constitute a Na-tion, and are one people in the sense of

national unity.
Resolved, That the Government of the United States is not a compact between the States in their municipal or corporate characters, but was formed by the people of the United States in their primary capacity; that the rights of the States are defined and guaranteed by the Constitution, and not by any outside theory of State severeignty; and that the rights of the States can not be enlarged or diminished, except by an amendment to the Constitution. Constitution

Resolved, That the rights of the States have the same sanction and security in the Constitution as the rights and powers of the National Government, and that local do-mestic government by the States, within the limits of the Constitution, is an essential part of our free republican system.

Resolved, That the doctrine that a State has the right to secede from the Union is inconsistent with the idea of nationality, is in conflict with the spirit and structure of the Constitution, and should be regarded as having been forever extinguished by the suppression of the rebellion.

WARIUNGTON, Dec 17, The Senate went into an extra session

immediately after meeting.

Mr. Thurman suggested that Mr. Morton's resolution for investigating the Mississippl election be fail over until Monday. as it would be impossible to dispose of without an all night session.

Mr. Morton consented, eaying he hoped it would be disposed of Monday.

Mr. Edmunds submitted a resolution to electa President pro tem on the 7th of January. He did this because of the great importance of the subject. But after a brief discussion the resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Very little doubt exists of the re-election

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20. Mr. Bayard presented the credentials of Robert H. Marr as Senator from Louisiana. The credentials were read and laid on the

table, which is the usual course.

Mr. Hitchcock introduced a bill transferring the Indian Affairs to the War De-

The following resolution was adopted : "That Mr. Thomas W. Ferry, of the State of Michigan, be the President of the Senate until January 7th, 1876, and until a fresh appointment shall be made.

On a motion to insert Mr. Thurman's name instead of Mr. Ferry's the vote was 21 to 24.

Mr. Morton's resolution to investigate the Mississippi election went over,
After going into Executive Session ad-

#### HOUSE.

Washington, D. C., Dec. Ph. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, offered the fol-

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this House, in the present condition of the linancial affairs of the Government, no subsidies in money, bonds, public lands, endorse-ments or by pledge of the public credit,

by universal concurrence a part of our republican system of government, and that any departure from that time-honored cusany departure from that time-honored cur-tom would be unwise, unpatriotic and fraught with evil to our free institutions. Adopted. Yeas, 232: nays, 18. Among the nays were: Haralson, of Alabama:

The composition of the Pacific Railread
Hoge, of South Carolina: Hyman, of
North Carolina: Nash, of Louisiana:
Smalls, of South Carolina: Walls, of Florfollows: The Chairman, Lamar, and Messrs. ida; Wells, of Mississippi, and White, of Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17, The House agreed to the Senate resolu tion to adjourn from next Monday to Janu-

A large number of bills of a private na-ture were introduced in the House.

Mr. Hemons, of Arkansas, introduced ills for the improvement of the Salona river, in Arkansas, also to repeal the tax law on leaf tobacco; also to repeal the law making restriction in the disposition of the public lands in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Lomisiana, Arkansas and Flor-

ida, Mr. Page, of California, offered the fel-

WHEAREAS, The Constitution of the United States, as framed by the fathers of the Re-public, imposes no limit on the eligibility of any citizen to the office of President further than that he must be native born and of a certain age and time of residence; there-

fifth article of the treaty with the North German Empire, signed February 22, 1838, for the termination of said treaty, or so much thereof, and of the protocol of June 12, 1871, as relates to citizens of the United States, their renunciation of nationality and their political candition in Germany under said treaty and protocol.

are as follows.

Blackburn, House, Debolt and Wolls, On Ways and Means—Messrs, Morrison, Hancook, Thomas, Hill and Tucker,

On Appropriations-Mosses, Randall, Atkins, Blount and Singleton,

kins, Walker, Throckmorton, Thomas and

Judiciary-Messrs. Enott, Bunton and TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY. Ashe, Public Lands-Messrs, Saylor, Gause,

McFarland and Morey. Foreign Affairs-Messrs, Swann, Faulk-

nor and Forney.
Military Affairs—Messrs, Banning, Glove or, Terry, Cook and Thornburgh.
Commerce-Messrs. Hanford, Reagan and Felton.

Postoffices and Post Roads-Messrs Clark, Waddell, Clemons, Stowell and Wallace.

Claims,-Messre, Bright, Brown and Robbins. War Claims-Messrs. Eden, Milliken, Cabell, Ellis and Coldwell.

Naval Affairs-Messrs, Whittborne, Lewis, Mills and Hays. Revision of Laws-Messrs, Durham and Douglas.

Education and Labor-Messrs, Walker, Lamar, Paulkner, White, Nash of District of Columbia, Buckner and Harlyedge, Public Buildings and Grounds-Messes. Holman, Wells of Missouri, Cook, Walah

and Young.

Patents—Messrs. Vance, Douglass,
Clark, Smith and Hoge,
Invalid Pensions—Messrs. Jenks, Wilson,
Howett, Yates, Purman and Rainey.

Revolutionary Pensions-Messrs. Hun-ton, Bland, Clarke and Davis. Indian Affgirs-Messrs. Scales, Boone Hooker and Morgan.

Coinage, Weights and Measures-Messra. Stephens, O'Brien, Parsons and

Territories - Messrs, Southard, Caldwell

Franklin and Culbertson,
Agriculture—Messrs, Caldwell, Harris of
Georgia, Davis, Rea and Smalls,
Mines and Mining—Messrs, Bland, Durham, Gibson and Lynch,
Private Land Claims—Messrs, Gunter,
Bookner, Parsons Candler and Law.

Private Land Claims—Mesers,
Buckner, Parsons Candler and Levy,
Public Expenditures—Mesers, Millifaen,
Hatcher, Terry, Debrell and Harrslson,
Railways and Canols—Mesers, Jones of
Kentucky, Stone, Schleischer and Hoge,
Mesers, Ellis,

Mississippi Levees-Messrs, Ellis, Hatcher, Morey, Roberts, Young and Reform inCivil Service-Mesers, White-

Manufactures—Mosers, Stone, Dibrell,
Wanufactures—Mosers, Stone, Dibrell,
Williams, Monoy and Hymas,
Millin—Messrs, Cowan, Hereford,
Scales, Candler, Walsh and Darall.
Contennial—Messrs, Hopkins, Hancock,
O'Brien and Rainey

O'Brien and Rainey, Immediately after the announcement of the committees the House adjourned,

### WASHINGTON.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 20.—After the House of Representatives adjourned, immediately upon the announcement of the committees, to-day, there was quite a general interchange of opinion among the members in regard to the selections. Those who had been well provided for commended the Speaker's judgment, or said nothing; but the provalent expression was one of dissat-isfaction. The Speaker's friends account for this by the fewness of the prizes and the prependerating number of the competitors for them. On the other hand there are many among the Democratic members who severely criticise his selections for a considerable number of the preminent positions as unsuitable or as unfair to Congressmen of extended service who have been passed over in the distribution of chairmanships of important committee places to make room for new men without legislative ex-

ments or by pledge of the public credit, should be granted by Congross to Associations or Corporations engaged or proposing to engage in public or private enterprises, and that all appropriations from the public Treasury cught to be limited at this time to such amounts only as shall be importatively demanded by the public service, Adopted; yeas, 223, nays, 39.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, offered a resource of the Chairmanships, exclusive of the Committee on the Rules, of the Rules, of the Speaker is ex-office Chairmanships, exclusive of the Committee on the Rules, of the Speaker is ex-office Chairmanships, exclusive of the Committee on the Rules, of the Speaker is ex-office Chairmanships, exclusive of the Committee on the Rules, of which the Speaker is ex-office Chairmanships, exclusive of the Committee on the Rules, of the Speaker is ex-office Chairmanships, exclusive of the Committee on the Rules, of the Speaker is ex-office Chairmanships, exclusive of the Committee on the Rules, of the Speaker is ex-office Chairman, 24 are given to the Speaker is ex-office Chairman, 24 are given to the Speaker is ex-office Chairman, 24 are given to the Middle and Eastern States, Of the latter 13, six are of third-rate importance, being committees on ex-penditures in the various executive department. Speaker is ex-office Chairman, 21 are given to be limited at this sime to such amonats only as shall be importantly demanded by the public service, Adopted; yeas, 223; nays, 39.

Mr. Springer, of Elinois, officed a respectation declaring, that in the opinion of the Blook, the precedent established by Wallington and other Presidents of the United States in retiring from the Presidents of the United States in retiring from the Presidents of the United States in retiring from the Presidents of the United States in retiring from the Presidents of the United States in retiring from the Presidents of the United States in retiring from the Presidents of the United States in retiring from the Presidents of the United States in retiring from the Presidents of the United States in retiring from the Presidents of the United States in retiring from the Presidents of the United States in retiring from the Presidents of the United States in retiring from the Presidents of the United States in retiring from the Presidents of the United States in retiring from the Presidents of the United States in retiring from the Presidents of the United States in retiring from the Presidents of the United States in retiring from the Presidents of the State out I have in the state of the State out I have in the state of the State out I have in the state of the State out I have in the state of the State out I have in the state of the state carry too high a rate of interest, and hold that it would be to the Governor for an engineer to inspect to the Governor for an engineer to inspect the Governor for an engineer to inspect the State carry too high a rate of interest, and hold that it would be to the Governor for an engineer to inspect the damage. This was found to be a very difficult task, as the temple as the temple are to an operator of the Indiana the second to the State out the State out the state of the State out the s onel-class committees. Out of the total 47. Ohio and Missouri have each 5 Chairmansldys: Illinois, 4; Kentucky, 4; Indiana, 2 and Tennessee 2. Virginia and Pennsylva-nia nave 3 cach, North Carolina has 2

follows: The Chairman, Lamar, and Messrs. Throckmorton and O'Neill voted against Messers. Luttrell, of California, I of Wisconsin, Thomas, of Maryland, Phillips, of Missouri Gardeld, of Ohio, Kasson, of Iowa, and Blair, of New Hampshire, voted for it, and Messers. Atkins, of Tennessee, Walker, of Virginia, and Platt, of New York, were recorded as not voting The friends of the Texas Pacific bill claim

The friends of the Team Pacific bill claim that a majority of the Committee will be found in favor of their proposition.

The report of the Southern Claims Commission reached the House a few minutes after adjournment. The different amounts allowed for the past five years is over \$3,000,000, settling about five thousand the committee of the past five years in the committee of the past five years in the committee of the committee claims for property taken from loyal citizens by the Federal army during the war in the Southern States.

The President has returned. Nearly all the Congressmen have gone me for the holidays.

The Attorney-General is expected to reira to-morrow. Chief Justice Walte and Judge Bond are

hearing the Chesapeake and Oblo Ballroad case at Alexandria to-day. No Southern confirmations to-day.

#### Methodist Preachers in Politics.

The Association of Methodist Ministers, comprising all those of that faith now serving in the District of Colum-Several Executive communications were bin, held their regular worse, yesterday in Washington. For out of the pineteen members out of the pineteen members bia, held their regular weekly meeting Fourteen The Chairman and Southern members present. There was quite an animated discussion upon Bishop Haven's speech at Boston, nominating President Grant for a third term, and a resolution of condemusation of the pro-

Banking and Currency—Mossrs. Cox, odist preachers in Battimore. Moderation was urged by Bishop Ames, Dr. Pacific Railroad—Messrs. Lawar, Al. Brown and others until all the facts in the case are brought more fully before bining a women the public.—New York Post, Tuesday.

## DOMESTIC.

New York, Dec. 15.—To-day's Times has the following dispatch from a special cor-respondent detailed to investigate whisky frauds in Chicago:

Списацо, Dec. 15, 1875. To-day is the first time it has become known with positiveness that there was a gigantic whisky ring with its headquarters in Chicago—similar in all material respects to whisky rings of St. Louis, Milwankee, Evansville and probably New Orleans. It teres does the first of July last. Behas been impossible heretofore to make that statement with any degree of certainty. Ow-ing to official complication calculated to five thousand dollars, borrowed by the

The Grand Jury found indictments against only a few of the distillers and rectifiers and gaugers. It went no deeper, and there was nothing but the present dis-position of every community to suspect all persons that justified the association of higher official personages with the revenue of individual and independent efforts, that is that there was no combination outside of each individual distiller, with his gauger, and no central and systematic organization for plunder extending to the higher reve-nue officials and implying an official guarantee of protection against exposure and

This theory has been generally accepted beretofore, and received confirmation in the character of the indictments returned.

It is now reasonably certain that the the-

ry is entirely false, and that the revenue rands have been worked out by the same and through the same machinery. and wan the same systematic division of spoils as in St. Louis. The facts seem to justify the assertion that, had it not been or the recent change in the office of United States District Attorney in this city, this phase of the Chicago whisky frands would never have been publicly developed.

#### AFTER SEVEN CENTURIES

The Time-Blackened Temple of the Juggernaut Tumbling to Pieces.

Imila Correspondence of the London Times.

An event of some importance recently occurred in connection with the Temple of Juggernaut. Throughout the whole of the Empire there is no shrine so sacred as Poorce, and no spot where a devout Hindoo would rather die than beneath this great faue. The temple, which cost half a million sterling of the money of our times, is iterally black with age. The storms of nearly seven centuries, which are often so violent in the Bay of Bengal, have produced little impression upon it, and until a few weeks age it seemed as likely to remain as many centuries more. Many of the large temples in the province are now in ruins, but they have not fallen through the wear and tear of time. A silent but effectual power has been the cause of this destruction. India Correspondence of the London Times.

power has been the cause of this destruction.

The seeds of the peepul and banyan trees have got into the foundations. These have taken root; the sapling has forced its way through the fisures of the stones, and in process of years the whole fabric has been lossened and eventually brought down, and it seems probable that the Temple of Juggermant will share the same fate. At the late car festivals, as soon as the idols had been taken from their thrones for their annual excursion, sovaral large stones from the inner roof fall on the platform. Had they fallen a few minutes earlier the idols would have been shattered to atoma, and in all probability there would have been a great weaken the faith of the Hindoo in Juggermut than anything that has occurred in
the present generation. There will be no
lack of money for any estimate as the priests
are very wealthy, and the annual income of
the temple is said to amount to £80,000.
The question which is agitating all priests
is what is to be done with the fidols while
the repairs are being made? The officers of
the temple are most anxious to have the
idols restored to their thrones. They propose that an inner ceiling of wood shall be
made to protect the idols and the worshpiers; but there would be so much danger
should there be another fall of stones that
the Rajah will not consent. the Rajah will not consent.

#### Another Democratic Blunder.

The Democrats in Congress continue to play into the hands of their adver-saries. Like the Bourbons, whom they are so often named after, they "never learn a willing and never forget anything." For example, Senator Merrimon, of North Cavolina, very quietly introduced a bill to-day to reeal section 4,716 of the Revised Statutes. Those who were curious enough to refer to the paragraph, found that it was a section of the Pension law which provides that "no money on account of pensions shall be paid to any person or to the widow, children or being of any decembed person who or heirs of any deceased person who, in any manner, voluntarily engaged in or aided or abetted the late robel-lion against the authority of the United States." The introduction of this bill is about on a par, if it is not a good deal worse, than the blunder of the Louisiana resolution. The Democrats have put their foot in it twice within a single week.—Washington Special to New York Herald.

#### A Clear Conscience.

How bravely a man can walk the earth, bear the heaviest burdens, per-form the severest duties, and look all men square in the face, if he only bears in his breast a clear conscience, outton of condemnation of the proceedings was unanimously passed.

The same subject was discussed yester lay at the weekly meeting of Mathodist preachers in Baltimore. Moderation was urged by Bishop Ames. De

A gentleman is a human being, com-bining; e woman's tenderness with a

#### OUR STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

An Open Letter from Gov. Porter,

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 15, 1875.—James Morton, Esq., New York—Sir: Your commu-New York Times, is received. The January interest on the debt of the State of Tennesser will not be paid, statement with any degree of certainty. Owing to official complication calculated to suppress developments, there has been nothing but surface indication since the first large out to four hundred and twenty thousand dollars to be provided

An effort was made to borrow the

money to pay last July interest. I be-lieved then that it was unfortunate for the State that the negotiation failed; higher official personages with the revenue failure was a fortunate circumstance frauds. There has also been a persistent failure was a fortunate circumstance frauds. There has also been a persistent failure was a fortunate circumstance frauds. There has also been a persistent failure was a fortunate circumstance frauds. the January interest, due in a few days, could not be paid without resorting to another loan, and to undertake to carry an additional loan account of fifteen hundred thousand dollars, with an empty Treasury, would simply be at the sacrifice of whatever of credit is left the State. The executive officers of the State have therefore resolved to look to the resources of the State for the payment of the interest on the public debt, and not to a further loan. The article enclosed by yourself as-sumes that the resources derived from taxable properly, amounting to \$300, 000,000, was dedicated to the payment of the interest on the State debt, of the interest on the State dest, and that "the Legislature had provided Treasury warrants to pay the floating dest." Neither assumption is true. A lax of four miles was levied by the State to pay all expenses, and subsequently the Legislature provided for the issuance of treasury warrants, receivable in payment for all dues to the State, limited to \$500,000 at a time to be issued for current expenses only And because of the alleged poverty of the people, resulting from a general failure of the crops for the year 1874, the collection of the revenues with which it was expected to meet the last July interest, was suspended until the 15th day of November, 1875. Since that date there has been paid into the State Treasury the sum of \$151,167.26, of which amount \$71,690.24 was in Comptroller's warrants, \$10,576 in old issue of Bank of Tennessee, the balance of \$68,901.02 in currency. The writer of the article enclosed, is in error as to the expectation of realizing large col-lections from the \$770,000 of arrearages reported to the last Legislature. From a careful investigation of the subject, it is found that this sum covers com-missions not yet allowed, insolvencies and land sales not yet reported, judg-ments and debts in suit in favor of the State, where principal and sureties are insolvent, and represents a very small sum of collectable revenue.

This statement covers all of your in quirles except the one in reference to a repudiation of the State debt; and I do not hesitate to say that there is not a man in the State with the slightest claim to respectability who favors such a proposition, but I do believe that there are many good and wise men in there are many good and wise men in Tennessee who believe that the bonds of the State carry too high a rate of interest, and hold that it would be to the interest of the holders themselves to consent to such a reduction of the rate of interest as would be acceptable to the tax payer. This proposition can not come from the State, but I have information that induces the belief that the large holders of Tennessee bonds will accept a reduced rate of interest, if they can be satisfied that promatent provision will be made to pay with promptness the rate agreed upon, and that all holders of our securities consent to this reduction. Unless such an arrangement is consummated, the shrinkage in values in the State will frompel the next Legislature to raise the farmine of taxation from the state of taxation from the state of taxation from the state will accept a reduced rate of interest, if they can be satisfied that permanent is consummated, the shrinkage in values in the State will from the state of taxation from the state of taxation from the state of taxation from the state who have the same to this reduction. Unless such an arrangement is consummated, the shrinkage in values in the State will from the state of taxation from the state of taxation from the state while state of the same to this reduction. Unless such an arrangement is consummated, the shrinkage in values in the State will sold the same of taxation from the state will be same to this reduction. Unless such an arrangement is consummated, the shrinkage in values in the State will sold the same of taxation from the state will be same to the same taxation from the state of the same taxation that the state carries and the same taxation that the state are same the same taxation that the state the same taxation that the state the same taxation that the same taxation that the state the same taxation that the rate of taxation from four to six mills on the one hundred dollars, and in any event I am confi-dent that a sinking fund of some amount will be provided by the next

Legislature for the gradual extinguishment of the State debt. I have the honor to be your obedient JAS. D. PORTER.

From Washington College. WASHINGTON COLLEGE, TENN., Dec. 18, 1875.

To the Editors of the Chronicle: I am enjoying a brief visit to this community, where, under the tuition of the Doak's so many of East Ten-

nessee's sons were educated.

The old college building is now used for the District School-one room on-ly being used, I suppose, while all the rest are vacant. How changed since the writer was a boy student there. One of the Doaks still ministers to the congregation at Old Salem, but it will not likely be my privilege to hear him, as before the 4th Sunday, I shall

be on other ground,
Winter is giving us a blast that keeps us well in doors. We naturally conclude it is colder here than at Knoxville.

The holldays promise weddings and Christmas trees in several places, of which I will speak more particularly, if permitted to attend any of them. RAPHARL.

#### Don't Want to Miss A Day.

A MOUNTAIN COURT SENE

#### How the Name of "Mother" Saved a Life,

From the Detroit Free Press.

Old Job Dawson had been duly elected to fill the responsible position of a Justice of the Peace, and this was the first case which had demanded his attention. Job was an old vet-ran mountaineer, and had lived in the shadow of lofty peaks hunting, trapping and fighting Indians, to use his own words, "sease Adam war a kid." In that rough region an accusation of a great trapping and fighting Indians, to use his own words, "sease Adam war a kid." In that rough region an accusation of a great crime against any one but a forerunner of a "hanging bes." and a trial even is seldom thought of. But in the present instance a wild "cass" who had been frequenting the settlements had apprepriated a "broncho" (Indian pony) belonging to a neighboring ranchman, and had been pursued, captured and brought back. Old Job was summoned to try the culprit, and a spot in a rocky gulch near the Squire's cabin was selected as the site for the investigation. A moticy crowd of hunters, trappers, miners and rancheros had assembled. Some were lying upon the ground and others sitting upon the rocks all anxiously awaiting the "Squire's coming. Job soon came from toward his cabin, and with a dignified air seated himself upon a boulder, took of his bearskin cap, and said.

"Fellers, the Court a" ready to git down to biz, an" I want ye all to cheese yet racket an' let up on the tell; music according to law. Throw yer ha'r in sight and pay tention to the Court."

Every hat came off at his command, and "His Honor," glancing around the circle, and.

"Whar is the dam cues."

Whar is the dam eurs ?" Three mountaineers strated with Heavy tiles and six-showters stepped forward with thethief, ayoung man, yearing abold, levit-may-care expression. His hands were occurrely instead behind his back with back thin thongs. Clad in buckskin from head to the manufacture of the proportion of the manufacture of the proportion.

ens?" asked the Couri.
"Ain't got enny home lesstways in these crts," sullenly replied the prisoner.
"Ain't hey? Well, w'at's the frame you keen you left the States, then?"
"The boys byer on the fills call me Tissailly."

ger Jim. "Wall, Tigor, yer spotted as a hose thiel.

"Wall, Tigor, yer spotted as a hose thiel.

an I rocken thar's samthin in it or the
boys widn't a brought you in. I'v a can't
expect a tency trial like you'd git down to
Larame or in eny of them towns along the
read. We heven't eny paper, pens or ink,
or eny o' that sort o' footishness up hyer in
the hills, an' thar an't one o' us as could
engineer em ef we had, so we'll list grind
her through, an' do the best we kin for you.
In the name o' the law I now any you did
you collar that hoss—but stop 'er rite thar,
doggone it. I forgot to swar you. Cam
mitey hear forgittli' it. Held up yer right
lan'"

mitey near forgittin' if. Hold up yer read-lan'?"
"Hold up nathin' How kin I when hoy'r tied titer'n binses ?"
"That's so. Yer k reet, Tiger, rut gess eny member o' the body 'li be 'cordin to law in 'xtrome cases. Siedey him a little, fellors, so's he kin hold up his right foot."
"Tgo' raised his moccasin-coverd boot while a guard on each side held him in position."
"Now, then, I sin't fly on them ar law-

position.

"Now, then, I sin't fly on them ar lawyers' affydays but i'll make her stout
muff to held a Mexican mule. Tiger Jim,
do you swar by the hely Moses, accordin'
to the laws of Wyoming Territory, thet
every time ye chipinto my racket ye 'il give
in the squar' truth. An'ef you don't do you
hope that ye may git chawed up by a
grizzly, chopped to meeas by Sloux, strung
up to a pine with a rope 'roun' yer dam
thiovin' neck an' fail to connect on heaven
wen yer lite goes out, to the bast o' yer
anderstandin' as provided by law, s'help
yer God, ch?

anderstandin' as provided by law, s'help yer God, ch?
"That's jist w'at I does, pardy."
"Now, Tige, yer under oath, an' ev'ry time yer speak yer want ter hit the bulk's eye. Did you nin thet hous!"

her eyes thout prayin' far God to send me back to her, I'd laugh at death, an' help ye to fix the rope, but when I think o' that darling old soul I git weaker n's wounded antelope. I tell ye fellers I've bin a tuff cuss ever sense I struck out far these mountains, and I s'pose the world'll be batter 'thout me in it. My old mother'il suffer, I know that, fur I'm her only kid, an' hev sent her every ounce o' dust thet I could spare, an' its all she's helt to live on. She's bin a good 'un to me, God bless her, an' I'm sorry I hevn't lived so's I can camp with her up thar (raising his tearful eyes towards Heaven), and, boys, won't some o' ye write to her. Tem Kirk thar knows whar she lives, an' tell her I got let out by an Injun, or pegged out nat'raily. For God's sake don't let her know I war strangled. The news 'ud kill her. But then I'll cliense this gab or ye'll think I'm weakening, an' the man don't live as can skeer Tiger Jim. Elevate me, boys, just as quick as ye please. I'm ready when you are."

During this recital Jim's eyes were filled with tears, and a close observer would have decorted illert wavening an all side. The

During this recital Jim's eyes were filled with tears, and a close observer would have detected silent weeping on all sides. That magic word "mother" had awakened tender recollections in the breasts of every one of those hardy mountaineers. Men who could face death in any shape without a particle of feeling did not try to hide their tears at the mention of that sacred name, mother! How sweet it sounded in their ears! It carried them back to the happy days in the past, when they were blessed with the leve of carents before the insatiable thirst for gold had led them into these mountain whils. Not a word was spoken for a few seconds, and then old Job drew his horny hand across his watery eyes and said in a husky voice:

"Fig., yo w ude't break an eath, w ad ye."

ys "No. Job Dawson, not for friend or foe. Thar ain't a boy in the hills as can say thet Jim ever went back on even his given word. I'm a rough 'un an' do sum mitey wicked things, but when I say a thing yo can ganable seary dollar you've got on it half 'aralish.

lemme see -- yes, darned of I don't du it.
Jack out them ar strings so's he can git his han's loose. That that's it. Now Tige, hold up you right hand, and of ever ye swore strong do it now. Do you swar by the great God, and yer blessed old mother, that of this court discharges ye ye'll lite out for the States, an' go hum to the old lady an' love her an' comforther as long as she stays out o' heaven. Doye swar to this, Tige, before Almighty God and this court? Court

court?"
"I do, Job, an' than's my fis on it. Put
'er than. I swar it an'll pull stakes rite
off."
"Then ye're released on them terms, an'

the boys'il help ye git yer traps down to the station, but mind, I tell ye, Tige, ef yer ever caught in the hills agin ye'll go up a tree. Fellers, the court's over an' the prisoner's discharged.

#### THE MANUFACTURE OF SHOES.

What is being done Elsewhere in this Line,

There are only three firms in the State who manufacture shoes—two at Thomasville, and the other at Charlotte—Messrs. Sample & Alexander. We have been told by Mr. Sample, a member of the firm, that they are unable to supply their orders for shoes, which prosts well for the enterprise.

which speaks well for the enterprise.

We hope the time has come when
the Southern people will learn the importance of manufacturing at home, rather than buy from abroad; in this way only can we ever become a prosperous and independent people.
Alexander, of
Charlotte, sell at wholesale, and they
should receive the home patronage.—

Asheville (N. C.) Expositor, The Tuscaloosa (Ala.) Gazette gives an encouraging account of the operain thongs. Chad in buckskin from usual to at he presented a picturesque appearance be faced the Squire.

"W'at do they call you when yer at "W'at do they call you when yer at "Ain't got enny home leastways in these "Ain't got enny home leastways in these "Their make of shoes has given

ders. Their make of shoes has given satisfaction wherever used.

We give the above items to show what is being done in the way of manufacturing shoes at other points, and to illustrate what might be done or that line in our own city.

Themends upon thousands of dol-lars 30 East every year for shoes and boots alone, which might be manu-factured right here among us and every dollar kept at home. It is only necessary for some man of capital and enterprise to take hold of this, and his success is assured. We see no reason why it should not be so. Labor can be obtained as cheap, to say the least of it, if not the per, than in the East. The laborers can live cheaper. Rents are lower &c., &c., Let the man who would ce. &c., Let the man who would undertake this, make as good shoes as they do East and sell them as cheap, (and he can do it if he will) and then let the people know that he is doing this by judicious and systematic advertising, and we see no reason why it reguld not prove a success. We hope one man of means will undertake it. While at Sweetwater, some time since, a merchant there informed us that he had made arrangements to go anto the manufacture of shoes on a sarge scale after the first of January. He says he has contracted with a man who will manufacture the shoes for him cheaper than he can buy the same shoe East, and he believes in building up and enriching his own section. We would be giad to hear of some Enoxyllls gentleman immitating this good example, and we feel confident that while building up and enriching his own section, he would also enrich

#### The Glass Railroad,

himself.

We recollect to have read a wild dream bearing this title. It was by a dissipated poet who, at his own request, was imprisoned that he might not

touch the cap of ruln.
He found himself in a car of glass, on a track of the same the sparent ma-terial. The motion was easy and musical, and the passengers around him were gay. Suddenly his eye caught the glimpse of a dead body with the face upturned by the way; then: ther, and still another, stained with head and ghastly, receded rapid-

ly as the cars flew onward.
With an exclamation of horror, the enquired what the terrible spectacle meant? A passenger replied, with a loud laugh of merciment, that at the end of the track was a precipice, over whose edge the train was dashed, to make way for another; and the bodies were laid along the road, to apprize the travelers of their own fate if they went on to the end of the pleasant journey, and whispered with awful emphasis, "This is the railroad of habit." The dreamer, notwithstanding this warning reverie, went over the edge of ruin, and filled a drunkard's

But besides the fearful illustration the vision affords of the sorcery and devatation of intemperance, how forcible the application to general impeni-

The sinner glides along past graves, the lifted cross, and through an atmosphere of prayer, on the smooth and seductive track of habit— neglecting the great salvation—hoping the charm will be broken, the brake applied, and his soul saved. But he sees not, feels not the velocity and momentum of his course, till the verge of propostion is reached: comes back, at least to the ear of faith,

"His honors in a deesm are lost, and he awakes in hell."

Horrible Accident.

Last Tuesday, John Edward Hook, a tan year-old son of Esq. John P. Hook, who lives about three miles out of town, was badly scalded, by falling A Detroit boy paid his first visit to one of the union schools the other day as a scholar, and when he came home at night his mother inquired:

"Well, Tige, we had intended to swing ye, an' ye does rive swingin, but I can't get rid o' that 'mother' chimin' ve give us.

"Well, Henry, hew do you like going to school?"

"Bully!" he replied in an excited you're, an' two I heave the cold ledy's set her heart on sealing you're got an old mother you're. "I saw four boys licked, one girl got her ear pulled, and a big schoolar burned his elbow on the stove! I don't heart, an' it's a plendin for your old you're got union to salidy scalded, by falling into a barrel of hot water. The barrel was being used to seald hegs in, and but you're got use to swing in to a barrel of hot water. The barrel was being used to seald hegs in, and you're got use to swing in to a barrel of hot water. The barrel was being used to seald hegs in, and you're got use to swing in to a barrel of hot water. The barrel was being used to seald hegs in, and in you're got us.

"Well, Tige, we had intended to swing you're got on the abarrel of hot water. The barrel was being used to seald hegs in, and in you're got us.

"Well, there of the water on sealing in the abarrel of hot water. The barrel was being used to seall hegs in, and in you're got us.

"Well, there of the water of the abarrel of hot water. The barrel was being used to seald hegs in, and in you're got us."

"Well, the replied in an excited you're got us."

"Well, the replied in an excited you're got us."

"Well, the replied in an excited you're got us."

"Well, the replied in an excited you're got us."

"Well, the replied in an excited you're got us."

"Well, the replied in an excited you're got us."

"Yet us."

"Yet us."

"Yet us."

"You a live a perfect of the wit set in an't got us."

"Yet us."

"Yet us."

"Yet us."

"You're got us."

"You're got us."

"You're us."

"Yet us."

"You're got us."

"You